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For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
Printed and Published

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Reservations - Tel: 27880

VOL. II NO. 200

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1947.

Price 20 Cents

Won't Trade With Japan

Singapore, May 26.
The British-run Singapore Chamber of Commerce has declared emphatically that it will not resume trade with Japan, it was disclosed today.
The Indian Chamber of Commerce also refused to trade with the former enemy.
Japanese business interests had been attempting to re-establish contacts in Malaya and several Singapore firms received letters last week from Japanese firms, asking for orders.
The firms of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha said in a letter to Tokyo: "More than a year has elapsed since the doves of peace returned with eternal spring," adding, "Business circles here are hoping for the earliest possible revival of international trade."
Another firm, Kanamatsu and Company wrote: "We have fortunately emerged from the war almost intact materially and with little loss of personnel, and are carrying on business as actively as before."—Reuter.

Economic Power For Germans

Berlin, May 26.
The strongest economic power to be given the Germans since the end of the war is expected to be approved tomorrow when American and British leaders meet to discuss formation of an economic council for the two western zones.
General Lucius D. Clay, American Military Governor, said he would confer with Lt-Gen Sir Brian Robertson, in an effort to determine the scope of the all-German Council. He said an announcement of the Economic Council's formation would probably be made tomorrow if agreements were reached.
Lord Pakenham, British Minister for Germany, had said an important decision concerning the future of the British-American zones in Germany would be made public on Tuesday. General Clay said the United Press he knew of no other significant development which would merit such a prediction.
The American Military Governor said that in previous discussions he and General Robertson had failed to reach complete agreement on the question of the future of the zones. He said the council probably would consist of a representative of each Land (state) in the two zones. It was believed this group would be given authority to control allocations and distribution of raw materials to industry.
LEVEL OF INDUSTRY
General Clay denied that there would be any announcement tomorrow on an increased level of industry for the two zones. He reiterated the known fact that discussions were being held with a view to increasing the present level at some early date.
"We have been making that study for some time," General Clay said. (Continued on Page 4)

Truman Includes Canada In US Military Aid Programme

HEMISPHERIC DEFENCE PLANS REVEALED TO CONGRESS

Washington, May 26.

President Truman today urged Congress to enact legislation for a programme of full military co-operation with Latin-American countries, including the sale of arms, standardisation of weapons and training of naval and military personnel.

"Collaboration, authorised by the proposed bill could be extended also to Canada, whose co-operation with the United States in matters concerning their common defence is now of particular importance," the President said in a message read to the House of Representatives and Senate.

This is the first time the President has publicly mentioned Canada in connection with hemispheric defence plans. Canada has not previously been involved in discussions, since she is neither a member of the Pan-American Union nor a signatory of the Act of Chapultepec.

"American Republics have assumed new responsibilities for their mutual defence, and maintenance of peace in the Act of Chapultepec and the Charter of the United Nations," the message continued. The close co-operation of American republics provided for in the Act of Chapultepec makes it highly desirable to standardise military organisation, training matters and equipment as has been recommended by the Inter-American Defence Board.

President Truman stressed: "It is my intention that any operations under this bill shall be in every way consistent with the wording and spirit of the United Nations Charter. Special responsibility for leadership rests on the United States in this matter because of the preponderant technical, economic and military resources of this country."

"There is a reasonable and limited purpose for which arms and military equipment can rightfully be made available to other American states."

"This Government will not, I am sure, in any way approve of nor will it participate in indiscriminate or unrestricted distribution of armaments which would only contribute to useless burdens and armaments race. It is incumbent on this government to see that military developments in which we have a part are guided towards the maintenance of peace and security, and that military and naval establishments are not encouraged beyond what security considerations require."

The bill as suggested by President Truman in his message would authorise him to enter into agreements with other American states providing for:

1.—Instruction and training of military or naval personnel of such countries.
2.—The maintenance, repair and rehabilitation of military or naval equipment in the possession of such countries.
3.—The transfer to them of any arms, ammunition and implements of war consistent with the military and naval requirements of the United States and with national interest.

President Truman stressed that the proposed programme would be blended into the United States policy of encouraging sound economic conditions in Latin America.

He added: "The improvement of living standards and advancement of social and cultural welfare are pre-

requisite to international peace and security. Operations under the proposed legislation will be conducted with the full and constant awareness that no encouragement should be given to the imposition on other people of any useless burden of armaments which would handicap the economic improvement which all countries so strongly desire."

The execution of the programme will also be guided by the determination to guard against the placing of weapons of war in the hands of any groups who may use them to oppose peaceful and democratic principles, to which the United States and other American nations have so often contributed."

The proposed bill specifies that the nations to which the United States either sells or gives arms shall be forbidden to transfer them to a third party. It also suggests a comprehensive programme of training in United States army and navy establishments for Latin-American students.

President Truman pointed out that it is planned to hold a Latin-American conference in Rio de Janeiro, where a hemispheric defence pact will be drawn up.—Reuter.

FORTIFYING THE HOME BASE

London, May 26.

President Truman's foreign policy has entered its second phase. Having called a halt to the spread of Communism in eastern Mediterranean, the President is now taking measures to fortify his home base with effective defence measures.

Asking Congress to enact legislation for a programme of full military co-operation with Latin-American countries, the President declared that such collaboration could also be extended to Canada.

The inclusion of Canada in hemispheric defence plans is seen by London observers as the continuation of the plans for peacetime military co-operation between two countries already outlined last February in the Canadian House of Commons by Mr MacKenzie King,

the Prime Minister. But it was the first time that President Truman had publicly mentioned Canada in connection with these plans, which would extend enormously Britain's security system, since Britain and the United States already have an arms standardisation programme.

President Truman's legislation is written in far more practical terms than the final Act of the Chapultepec conference. It covers all those forms of military co-operation which commonly result from the conclusion of a military alliance. It is of course not a United States policy to enter into foreign alliances so that under President Truman's proposals, military arrangements stand alone.

Two aspects of the President's statement will arouse special interest in London.

First is the basis on which the proposed transfer of United States military equipment to Canada and Latin-American states will take place. It is not so far clear whether in all cases material will be sold or whether President Truman is in effect proposing in some cases to extend loans.

Second, the question which the President's statement raises but does not answer is whether a renewal of friendly relations between Argentina and the United States is now imminent.

The Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro which should have worked out the Chapultepec proposals last year in terms of a hemispheric

defence pact was postponed because of the marked deterioration in relations between Washington and Buenos Aires.

The President's reference to the summoning of a conference at Rio de Janeiro to the recent reports that the differences are on the point of being composed.—Reuter.

NO PEACETIME CHANGE
Ottawa, May 26.
Informed sources said that President Truman's proposal for a broad programme of military co-operation with Canada and Latin America did not indicate any change in Canada's peacetime military commitments.

These involve continued defence collaboration with the United States and the British Commonwealth but no direct contact with Latin America. Canada, traditionally, has held aloof from deep political or military commitments with other countries in this hemisphere except with the United States.

There has been no exchange of military personnel between Canada and Latin countries except that Mexico has a military attaché in Ottawa.

The Prime Minister, Mr MacKenzie King, early this year announced a programme of defence collaboration with the United States which will involve the exchange of personnel and bases, standardisation of weapons and training methods, and joint development of some bases in Canada's northland.—Reuter.

PPC's New Effort To End China's Civil War

Nanking, May 26.

A new attempt to end the civil war was made today when the People's Political Council unanimously passed a resolution to invite a Communist delegation to come to Nanking to discuss truce and peace terms.

The PPC presidium was asked to draft a message to the Communist headquarters which will be presented on Thursday for approval by the PPC plenary session.

The resolution, proposed by 100 delegates, called for the selection of a committee by the presidium to draw up a concrete peace plan for

presentation to Communist representatives.

The PPC full session will debate the peace plan on Wednesday. The sponsors of the resolution included Kuomintang members, Young China Party members and non-partisans.

The resolution produced a most tumultuous debate but was passed unanimously. Observers expect an even stormier debate on the peace plan on Wednesday.—United Press.

REVOLT IN NICARAGUA

San Jose, Costa Rica, May 26.

Reports reaching here tonight from Nicaragua said that Leonardo Arguello, President of Nicaragua, was overthrown last night by the National Guard.

Dr Leonardo Arguello was elected president of Nicaragua on February 3 of this year and took office on May 1, succeeding General Somoza, who had held office for ten years.

Under the new constitution of 1939, the president is to hold office for six years.

Nicaragua, most thinly populated of central American republics, has coastlines on both the Atlantic and Pacific and a treaty with the United States, giving that country the option to build a canal through the country as an alternative to the Panama Canal. The armed forces of the country consist of the National Guard of 220 officers and 3,318 other ranks, and the Coast Guard.—Reuter.

EXCITING RACE FOR SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP

London, May 26.

Today's English League soccer played in sunshine—except at Hartlepool, where torrents of rain sent spectators scampering for shelter—drew large holiday crowds, especially at games involving promotion and relegation issues.

After today's clashes for the principal League honour the issue must remain undecided till next Saturday, as Wolverhampton, Manchester United and Stoke City, contenders for the title, all won.

The leading positions are: Wolves played 41, 56 points; Manchester United played 24, 56 points; Stoke City played 41, 55 points and Liverpool played 41, 55 points.

These are the possibilities: If the Wolves win their home match against Liverpool next week-end, they will finish champions. If they draw, or Liverpool win, then Stoke, by recording a big win in their outstanding game with Sheffield United on June 14—the last day of the extended season—could snatch the championship on goal average.

Swansons definitely accompany their Welsh neighbours Newport into the Third Division and Sheffield Wednesday, fine winners over the League leaders, Manchester City, saved themselves from relegation.

NOMA HANGED

Col. Noma Kenosuke, Chief of the Japanese Gendarmerie in Hongkong during the occupation, was hanged this morning at Stanley Gaol. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

Col. Noma was found guilty by the War Crimes Court in February last of being concerned in the ill-treatment of civilian residents, as a result of which numbers of them died or were unlawfully killed by members of the Japanese forces, while many others underwent physical suffering.

British Cabinet Desires Quick Transfer Of India

London, May 26.

Despite some divergence of opinion on the plan for procedure for the transfer of power in India, the British Cabinet was unanimously agreed on the wisdom of effecting the transfer as quickly as possible, to obviate the dangers of the interim period when British responsibility greatly exceeds British power in India, informed quarters said today.

The Viceroy, Viscount Mountbatten, will continue conversations with British Cabinet Ministers tomorrow, when the main topic will be procedure to be adopted if the Indian leaders at the June 2 conference finally decide on partition of India in preference to the British Cabinet Mission's plan.

Although he would make a final effort to convince the Indian leaders of the wisdom of accepting the Cabinet Mission's proposals, Lord Mountbatten already has made it known that he believes the division of India into independent areas will be the only suggestion sufficiently acceptable to the Indian leaders, enabling the British Government to hand over power to definite recipients.

The Viceroy has stressed, however, that such procedure must leave many issues which could not be settled by agreement during the

Brilliant Holiday Cricket

South Africans In Winning Position

London, May 26.

Glorious sunshine and crowds estimated at nearly 100,000 marked the second day of the Whitman holiday cricket programme of ten first class matches.

Apart from an exhilarating batting display by Norman Mann, South African, who in a whirlwind knock at Cardiff hit 97 runs in 65 minutes, there were many fine batting performances. The best was that of the young Surrey colt, D.G.W. Fletcher, who made 192 not out against Nottingham. He drove all round the wicket with great confidence.

Charles Grove, Warwickshire pace bowler, was in devastating form at Birmingham. At one period against Derbyshire today his analysis was 71 overs, three maidens, five wickets for eight runs. He ended with six for 44.

At Cardiff, South Africa dominated the play today, when Glamorgan finished the second day's play needing 272 runs to avert an innings defeat with five wickets in hand.

COUNTY FOLLOW ON

After adding 193 in two hours before lunch by aggressive batting, which delighted a holiday crowd of 12,000, the tourists dismissed the county on a perfect wicket in under two and a half hours, making them follow on 351 runs behind.

Mann, Rowan and Tuckett were mainly responsible for the South Africans' excellent showing, following their dull batting on Saturday. Mann dominated the eighth wicket stand with Rowan by scoring 87 out of 123 in only 55 minutes, including a 'six' and 13 fours, mainly from powerful drives and pulls. Rowan, too, batted brightly, completing his first century of the tour in three hours and ten minutes.

The sustained hostile bowling of Tuckett featured the Glamorgan collapse.

The scores at the close of play were: South Africans 479 for eight declared (Mitchell 113, Rowan not out 100, Mann 97). Glamorgan 129 (Tuckett five for 48, Rowan three for 35) and 79 for five (Tuckett two for 11, Mann two for 20).

CLOSE OF PLAY

Close of play scores in county games were:

At Birmingham: Derbyshire beat Warwickshire by 100 runs. Derby 237 and 125 (Grove six for 44). Warwickshire 114 and 148 (Cranmer not out 62, Copson three for 42).

At Northampton: Leicestershire beat Northamptonshire by ten wickets. Northants 159 and 178 (Walsh six for 89). Leicestershire 205 and 73 for no wicket.

At Southampton: Hampshire 307. Kent 444 (Ames 179, Todd 78, Dover not out 50).

At Manchester: Lancashire 327 and 79 for two. Yorkshire 200 (Hutton 95, Roberts four for 10).

At Nottingham: Nottingham 401. Surrey 443 for two (Fletcher not out 102, Gregory 87, Squibb 140 not out).

At Taunton: Gloucestershire 231 and 302 for seven (Barnett 68, Neale 52, Emmett 67). Somerset 208 (Barnett four for 52).

At Worcester: Worcestershire 371 and 83 for four. Essex 269 (Pearce not out 137).

At Lord's: Middlesex beat Sussex by ten wickets. Middlesex 380 and 21 for no wicket. Sussex 139 (Gray four for 28) and 239 (James Langridge 85, Cox 65, Sims four for 46).—Reuter.

U.S. GOLFERS WIN

Carnoustie, Scotland, May 26.
American golfers opened their onslaught on the British Amateur Championship here today in no uncertain manner.

Ten of their number were engaged and all of them, including their 54-year-old Walker Cup non-playing captain, Francis Cumit, won victories, most of them at the expense of little known Scottish players.—Reuter.

Rugby League Games

London, May 26.

Results of Rugby games played today: Dunsbury 7, Widnes 3. Hull 26, York 5. Salford 21, Leigh 10.—Reuter.

Admiral Halsey's Mother Dead

Wilmington, Delaware, May 26.
The death was announced today of Mrs. Anna Masters Brewster Halsey, 89-year-old mother of Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey.

The death of Mrs. Halsey, widow of Capt. William F. Halsey, USN, was attributed to old age and complications of a hip fracture suffered on July 24.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

The Overseas Chinese

Mr Wang Shih-chieh, China's Foreign Minister, made an intriguing remark last week when, for no apparent reason, he started to talk about the projected Sino-British trade treaty declaring that the chief outstanding point at issue was application of the treaty in respect to Overseas Chinese in British colonies. London was puzzled, and Mr Wang made no attempt to enlarge on the subject or explain what he meant. To the general public, Mr Wang's observation is made all the more puzzling because, as yet, no substantial indications have been given as to the terms of the proposed treaty. Last year it was suggested that any Sino-British trade pact would follow the lines of the Sino-American trade treaty. If this has been done, the question of how the treaty is to be applied to Overseas Chinese in British colonies does not arise. Article 3 of the Sino-American agreement clearly and simply defines how the treaty affects nationals of both contracting parties in each other's territories. The Overseas Chinese, as such, are not mentioned, and there seems to be no good reason why they should specifically appear in the text of a similar treaty between Britain and China. Mr Wang's remark, however, does bring into the limelight a question that has long perplexed westerners: What, precisely, is an Overseas Chinese?

Here is a good opportunity for China's Foreign Minister to define the legal status of this unique person. There is no such thing as an Overseas Englishman, an Overseas Canadian, an Overseas Frenchman, or an Overseas special ruling then, does there happen to be an Overseas Chinese? Ninety-eight per cent of the so-called Overseas Chinese are in fact, second and third generation nationals of the countries in which they were born, claiming and receiving the full legal rights and protection of those countries. The Overseas Chinese requires no special treatment; he is fully protected wherever he resides. Recognition of his existence, however, does allow him the distinction of a dual nationality. In Australia he is an Australian citizen, and in China, a Chinese; in America he is an American, but when in China he becomes a Chinese. This is a useful advantage, though whether it should extend to the Overseas Chinese is something which one day may have to become an issue between China and the rest of the world. In the meantime, Hongkong will await with impatience publication of the text of the Sino-British trade treaty if only to find an explanation for Mr Wang Shih-chieh's cryptic comment.

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BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

OF all the delicious non-sense talked and written about these debased Test matches my favourite bit is the one which says that the English team does not take cricket seriously enough. Ye gods! Palsangulenne! From the first moment of the tour it has been clear that the thing was being treated as a religion, instead of as a game. I would like to see a little more fun. A bottle falling from a blazer pocket; a batsman carrying a girl half-way to the wicket, before realising where he was; a dance band in the pavilion; female umpires in gorgeous clothes; and the whole game carried on to the accompaniment of loud laughter and snatches of song, with nobody caring a dog's ear who wins or loses.

Over the bridge

A WRITER says that a game of bridge is a civilising influence. Behold the simple Eskimo knee-deep in reckless blubber. What cares he for the driving snow?

If he can win the rubber? Five aces leave his mates appalled.

And there is some dissension. Till he explains that this is called The Eskimo convention. Chorus: With my ran-tan-tivy-tivy-di-do And my ran-tan-tivy-tivy-da!

The No-Way Plan

ASKED for an opinion on the Strabismus No-Way Traffic Plan, a low official of the Ministry of Transport said: "We are not quite clear what would happen when the odd numbers started to go in the opposite direction. Also, we doubt whether people would agree to have their destination chosen for them by secret ballot. The secret ballot is the essence of democracy, but it would be difficult to apply it to private cars which cling to the outworn shibboleth of individualism and private enterprise, as to destination."

A song of success

A ruthless face, a stony eye, Are the reward of those who try To cultivate their socks. Success will dog them night and day. If they will not forget To live their lives the Threadgold way And wear a Garterette. (Advt.)

FIGHTING MEN OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

AGAINST the pale grey sky of the North Sea lay the dark grey shape of a British destroyer, down by the bows, her upper-works a confusion of twisted metal. She was slowly moving, like a wounded animal, game to the end. A passing British warship, fearing she would be a danger to other vessels, signalled "Abandon ship, and I will sink you."

"If you fire on me, I shall ram you!" the answer twinkled back from the destroyer, like a snarl from a dog who meant it.

The wounded destroyer was HMS Kelly and her Captain was Lord Louis Mountbatten, one of the fighting-men of the British Royal Family. He brought his ship to port, had her repaired and sailed her to the Mediterranean where in a running fight she finally sank. Two-thirds of his men were killed and he swam with the rest, leading them in song and heartening them with sailors' jokes, till they were rescued.

This great-grandson of Queen Victoria, who became Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in East Asia, was a member of the British Royal Family who perhaps came most into the public eye for fighting service during World War II. But distinction was earned in battle by several others. His sailor nephew, 24-year-old Lieutenant the Marquess of Montbatten was mentioned in despatches twice and then his name was again heard of when HMS Kandahar was lost. For "coolness, leadership and devotion to duty" on that occasion he received the OBE. In the perilous days when the little island of Malta stood in the path of the German and Italian conquest of Egypt and Sicily, planned so that the Axis might link up with Japan, his bravery and dauntless resolution during days and nights of relentless attacks by submarines, aircraft, and surface vessels brought to him the Distinguished Service Cross.

Indeed every male member of the British Royal Family who was of service age sought his post of duty as near to the enemy as he could get. Death and wounds did not deter them. The King's youngest brother, Air Commodore the Duke of Kent, lost his life while flying with the Royal Air Force on active duty. Another brother, the Duke of Gloucester—until recently Australia's Governor-General—was wounded while serving as a Major-General in France during 1940. The King was with his people at the heart of the British Commonwealth, enduring the bombardment of London. On ten occasions high-explosive bombs burst on his house and in its grounds, not counting innumerable fire-bombs; but his Royal Standard still flew defiantly above the rooftop to cheer his subjects, weary from nights of horror, for by the Royal Standard they knew, "the King is still in London."

Of the King's two nephews of service age, sons of his sister, Lord Lascelles, was taken prisoner when dangerously wounded. At the age of 18 he enlisted in the Brigade of Guards and served his time in the ranks. On a night of June, 1944, he was on patrol, well in front of the famous Eighth Army, protecting a party of Royal Engineers who were clearing roads. He was wounded in the leg and stomach before being captured. But the roads were cleared; the advance continued.

While waiting to reach call-up age, Lord Lascelles worked in a munitions factory. So did his younger brother, the Honourable Gerald Lascelles, who, on his 18th birthday, joined the Rifle Brigade as a private rifleman. News was later released, after his promotion, of his leading an attack upon a German-held town in Holland.

Snow lay thick on the ground while he and his platoon awaited the moment for the assault, lying in roadside ditches. For ten minutes British artillery pounded the houses in front. Then flame-throwing "crocodiles" moved up to support the infantry. Shouting the word to go, Lieutenant Lascelles jumped out of his ditch and led his men down the road through a hail of Spandau bullets. He stands 11th in succession to the Throne.

Another Royal Serviceman was the second Duke of Connaught, who, when war broke out, was serving as a junior officer. After two years' active service in the Middle East he was taken ill and went into hospital in Cairo. He died later in Canada. Another young man of the same branch of the Royal Family is Captain Alexander Ramsay whose battalion of the Grenadier Guards formed part of the seaborne invasion of North Africa and was engaged in many a bloody battle. While commanding a company in an attack near Medjev, Captain Ramsay lost a leg when hit by an anti-tank shell.

Two other members of the Royal Family of fighting age were Lord Frederick Cambridge and the Marquess of Cambridge. Lord Frederick went to France with the Coldstream Guards at the beginning of the war. His regiment fought at the evacuation from Dunkirk, and Lord Frederick was killed. The Marquess of Cambridge was prevented by bad eyesight from joining a fighting regiment. As a next-best thing he found himself useful work looking after soldiers' welfare in the field and sought to do this work as near the line of action as possible.

Thus the men of Britain's Royal Family served their country in war. Their womenfolk—mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters—with no less poignancy than their own, knew the unbearable anguish of waiting for good news from their loved ones, of fearing bad news, and of receiving, sometimes, the dread telegram containing the worst news of all.

THE 'HIDDEN' MISFITS WHO ARE NEEDED BUT CANNOT GET JOBS

OVER 40 —and out of work

THE Labour Gazette gave the March 5 unemployment figure for Great Britain as 789,854 insured persons. This total does not include 32,325 men and 3,030 women with special professional, administrative and managerial qualifications in need of jobs.

By JOHN DEANE POTTER

THE red-haired girl in the blue overall tapped the keys of a typewriter in a Bloomsbury office and 13 of Britain's chief cities received details of jobs from the London Appointments Office.

Twice a day, the national network of teleprinters chatters out vacancies. If one city has a job they cannot fill, it is put on the printer; within an hour of the job arriving in the office applicants are on offer.

The system works well, but at one point it breaks down. This fast-moving, modern organisation, set up by the Ministry of Labour, is choked by some of Britain's best-trained brains who cannot get jobs. Over and over again their names are tapped out, only to return. They are too old at 40.

Men like Mr L. He is a consulting engineer, a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. All his professional life he has been a works manager supervising the making of tanks, guns, shells, airplanes. He was a production officer at the Air Ministry before he was released from Government service 12 months ago. He has applied for over 60 jobs; from most of them he has not even had a reply. He is 53.

Or like Mr R., a mechanical engineer, released from the Navy nine months ago. He has written 140 letters in answer to advertisements and called personally on 45 firms. He is registered with the Appointments Office and five private agencies. He is 40.

QUALIFIED

THESE men were vital in wartime's expanding industry, derelicts in peace. To be associate members of the three great engineering bodies—the Institute of Civil Engineers, Mechanical Engineers or Electrical Engineers—takes ten years of specialised training. It often includes a university degree and costs over £1,000. To be a fully qualified engineer takes just as long and costs as much as it does to become a doctor.

Unemployed doctors are rare. But if you are over 40, an accountant, an architect, an office executive, an engineer—or a woman—your employment chances are slim.

The cases I have quoted are not rare. Any employer looking for an executive today could make his choice from such men as these. I have seen their names on the files—waiting.

1. Chartered accountant, ex-squadron-leader, knowledge of two languages. Aged 40.
2. Chartered civil engineer. Spent 20 years with a firm of consulting engineers. Joined the Royal Engineers in 1940; came out with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Aged 43.
3. Mechanical engineer. B.Sc. followed by two years' post-graduate research. Three years on railway work, six years engineer in charge of a coke oven plant. Ten years engineer in docks and harbour board. Five years with Royal Engineers. Aged 50.
4. Insurance office manager, demobilised six months ago with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Had his own business in the East. Aged 38.

FRUSTRATED

MOST of these job-seekers went on to war work at the beginning of the war either in the Services or in industry. Now that they have returned to their peacetime life—some with slightly higher standards of living—they have joined the ranks of industry's frustrated rejects—because of age.

The story for women of 40 is even sadder. A former superintendent of WRNS—the equal of a naval captain—and a chief commander in the A.T.S. cannot get administration jobs even at £5 a week, although they controlled thousands of women during the war.

High-ranking officers, men or women, always cause appointment officers to mop their brows. Admirals and generals—the men who directed Britain to victory—are generally regarded as unusable in industry.

Now experts who hold the pulse of the delicate labour market are worried because the age ceiling is dropping. Very often nowadays a man of 35 is fortunate if he lands a permanent position with prospects. Yet these are the men who were only 27 when the war began.

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WHAT WILL IT COST TO SEND A TELEGRAM?

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WHERE TO?

The employers' case is briefly this:—

A man of over 35 is too settled in his ways and does not take well to new ideas. Whenever an idea is put up to him he is inclined to say: "Oh, we did not do it like that at Smith Bros. where I worked for ten years. Our method was to..."

Younger men are more pliable and can be trained in our methods. Pension schemes are another big snag. Men of 40 are usually not eligible to join them. Yet these are the men with family and domestic responsibilities, the men who feel the need of a degree of security.

Housing is another problem. A man with a family is neither happily separated nor easily rehoused.

TOO YOUNG

THE labour experts present the other side of the case. They say: Time and again employers hinder their own chances of obtaining the most suitable material by asking for applicants who are manifestly too young and inexperienced.

Here is a typical request: Chartered accountant wanted; first-class professional and commercial experience, not over 35.

Now if they thought for a moment they would realise what an impossible request that is. A young man of that age has inevitably come out of the Forces. Employers must realise, say the experts, that a man of 35 these days has nothing like the continuous experience that a man of the same age had in 1939. A man of 42-45 is far more likely to be best suited to the post.

The idea of training malleable young men is admirable in many ways, but there are drawbacks. An older man with imagination and a great deal of experience can bring fresh ideas, based on his previous work, to a new job.

A young man will fall easily into time-hallowed ways which may not necessarily be the best, simply because he lacks the experience to do otherwise.

But it is the employers who have the last word, no matter how telling are the arguments put up by the experts.

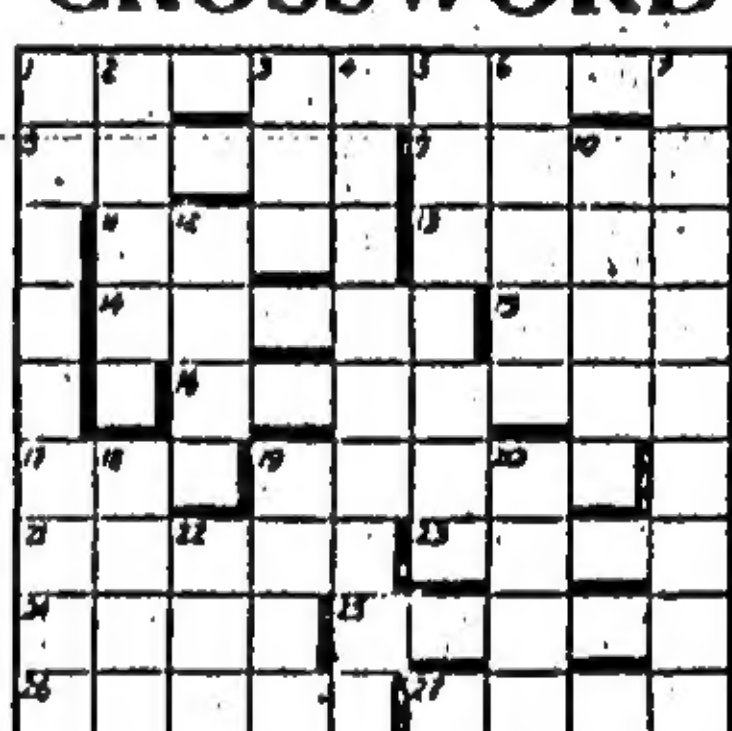
ONLY HOPE

SO every few minutes the teleprinters click in Bloomsbury and a man or a woman finds a job. But the teleprinters seldom bring any good news for a man over 40.

One of them, a planning engineer, aged 42, said to me ruefully as he walked away: "Our only hope is for the Ministry of Labour to start an over-40 register—just as they have for the disabled. Because we are crippled, you know."

This age group contains some of our most talented, trained minds at the peak of their ability. Yet British industry, fighting for its life in the postwar world, seems to have decided to ignore their experience.

CROSSWORD



- Across
1. Face to us in a sunny way. (9)
 2. Counting for the rogues. (15)
 3. Twisted pine. (4)
 4. Often associated with tatters. (4)
 5. One of the twelve apostles. (4)
 6. Veracity. (5)
 7. The name of a usually associated with racers. (3)
 8. Burroons. (7)
 9. To be lively. (3)
 10. To be lively. (3)
 11. Thread. (5)
 12. Sounds like a suitable pudding for the party. (4)
 13. One who raises his voice. (5)
 14. Direction. (5)
 15. Taken from a quiet ramble. (4)

- Down
1. Proverbially many have left it for the fire. (3)
 2. It appears to be a grand canal. (4)
 3. Seen in the Beggar's Opera. (3)
 4. Where Lucifer may not be a trial. (4)
 5. This sum is mixed up. (7)
 6. One of the twelve apostles. (4)
 7. Town of M.S.S. (anag.). (9)
 8. Still. (5)
 9. One of the fighting forces. (4)
 10. Too. (4)
 11. A solemn command. (4)
 12. Where you may find a rail. (4)
 13. Three-quarters of 20. (3)

NANCY It Might Hit Any Minute

OH, DEAR --- I BETTER GET STARTED ON MY HOMEWORK



---SCIENTISTS ARE NOW WORKING ON A NEW SUPER-ATOM BOMB--- 2000 TIMES MORE DESTRUCTIVE ---



SOMEHOW THAT HOMEWORK DOESN'T SEEM VERY IMPORTANT



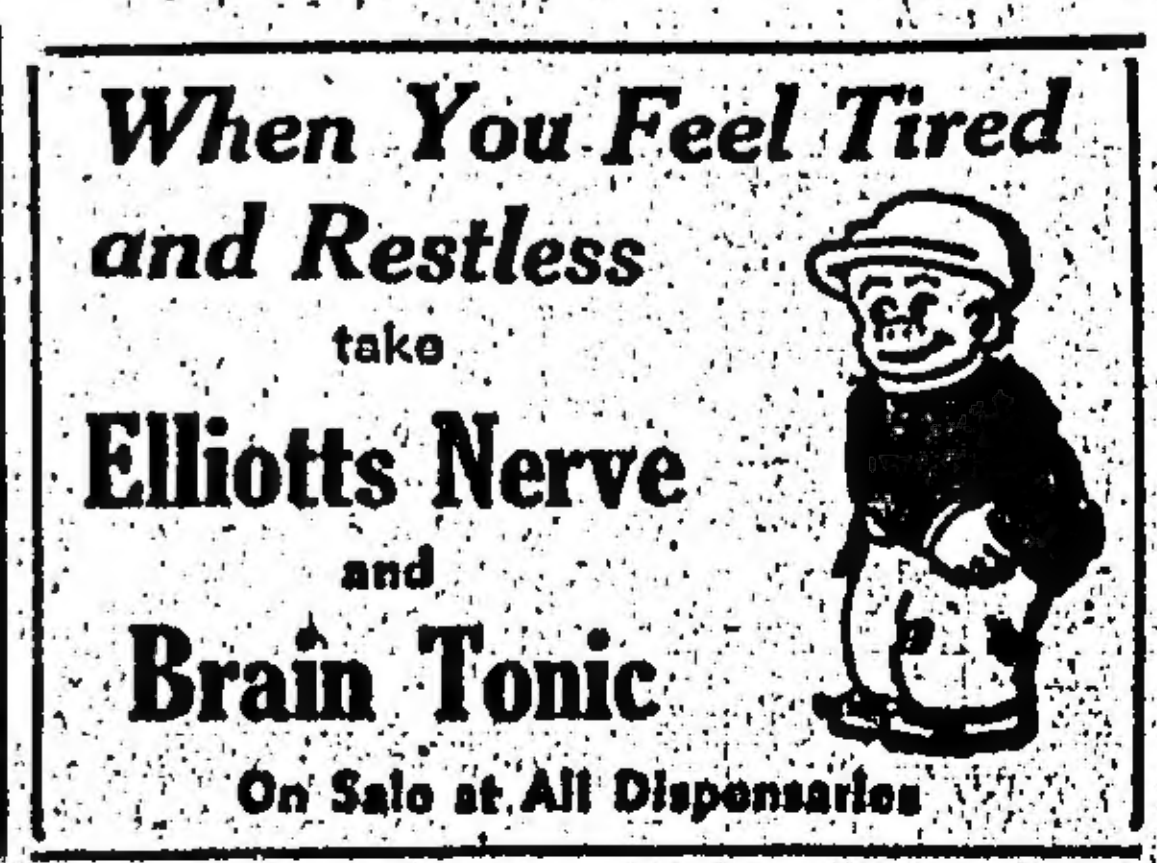
By Ernie Bushmiller



When You Feel Tired and Restless take Elliotts Nerve and Brain Tonic



On Sale at All Dispensaries



Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Martha Vickers for Lois Leeds.

Here's a Plan for you to follow. Mark your calendar!

BEAUTY PLAN

No one admires Beauty more than those of us who make it our business. My own admiration for Beauty comes from years of working with girls and women who want beauty and who achieve it through careful planning and work. No woman can be her loveliest self without following a Beauty Plan, so here is one for you. Mark up your calendar, stay with your programme—and see results in a new and improved YOU!

Monday is Figure Day. Because you so often overeat on the weekends, you must, on Monday, step on your scales, record your weight—and act accordingly!

Tuesday is Complexion Day. The day for special scrutiny of your face and throat. A mask on Tuesday will keep your skin in good condition. A little extra patting with skin freshener and a double cleansing will give clarity to your skin.

Wednesday is the day for checking up on little blemishes. Stray eyebrows which need removing, extra massage for the scalp, a few extra strokes of the hairbrush—on your head, of course!

Thursday is the day to try out new makeup. Change your face and dramatize your Personality! A day to change your hairdo. And little experimenting with your hair will be good for you.

Minute Makeups GABRIELLE



If your mouth is very pretty, choose luscious shades in lipstick. If your eyes are "wide and wonderful" use eye makeup to dramatize them! If your best features are highlighted you needn't worry about the less attractive ones!

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"When I'm short I can always borrow a buck or two from one of my daughters—they make almost as much as I do, sitting with babies!"

Diplomats In Moscow Find Tall Barriers Around Top Officials

By JOHN HIGHTOWER

The Soviet government relaxed censorship during the Moscow Foreign Ministers' Conference but it did not let down any of the other barriers which make Russia, in this air age, one of the world's most mysterious lands.

Diplomats, whose job it is to study the governments they are assigned to, cannot definitely answer any of the great questions which millions of people ask about the Soviet Union now.

One question frequently argued in Moscow embassies is whether Stalin runs the country with full power in his own hands, or whether the real authority is exercised by

the Politburo, with Stalin simply as its most powerful member. Another question concerns Stalin's successor. Will it be Molotov or some other member of the Politburo? Will he be chosen before or after Stalin relinquishes power, or has he already been chosen? Will Stalin's withdrawal from office, under any circumstances, cause a contest for power among the men around him?

No Disputed Succession

I found no one in Moscow who could give more than a personal opinion based on a guess, except that informed Western diplomats put odds in favour of an orderly rather than a disputed succession. Foreigners have rare contacts with Stalin and regular connections with Molotov and lesser lights of the Foreign Office, but most of the top men in the government they never see.

There is only a small handful of Americans scattered over Russia now; mostly they are engineers. The consensus of opinion reaching Moscow from these men is that they find the average Soviet citizen polite, friendly, helpful, reasonably skilled and prone to take a day off when he accumulates some roubles.

Soviet engineers, it is said, are given to experimenting carelessly with machinery they do not understand and sometimes ruin it. Soviet scientists, according to these same estimates, are probably among the best anywhere but most Americans, in a position to judge, doubt whether the Soviet Union has sufficiently skilled and widely developed production techniques at present to build, for instance, an atomic energy plant or an atomic bomb factory.

Russians, as a people, seem to be absolutely loyal to their government, and Stalin, by all accounts, is held in great veneration. Foreign visitors get the impression that the tomb of Lenin in the Red Square is to the Russians at large a kind of religious political shrine.

Strong on Culture

All agencies of public information are constantly employed to tell the Russian people how good their government is, what it is doing for them and what capable men run it. Political or ideological meaning and criticism is found for all forms of art and entertainment.

The Russians are strong on culture. Their big factories have cultural centres. For a foreigner it is almost impossible to tell what the Russians really feel as close to their leaders in the top group around Stalin—but the usual assumption is that they do. Certainly westerners in Moscow consider the Kremlin run today by men extremely more sensitive to the wants of the masses than when the Tsars ruled. Frequently when a government is so tightly controlled at the top there is unrest in some elements of the people. But there is no evidence of any such condition in the Soviet Union.—Associated Press.

AUSTRALIAN POWERS OF QUARANTINE

The Australian Cabinet has decided to give wider powers to quarantine officers to ensure that travellers to the Dominion do not menace public health.

Prime Minister Chifley told newsmen recently the new powers were added precautions against the entry into Australia of smallpox and similar diseases carried by travellers.

Air communication, said the Prime Minister, made it possible for a person infected with smallpox to arrive in Australia during the incubation period and mix freely with the general community for several days without the disease showing itself.

Under the proposed bill to amend the Australian quarantine act, he said, a quarantine officer who is not satisfied that a traveller is protected against certain diseases would be empowered to keep that person under quarantine or constant surveillance until the period of incubation has passed.—Associated Press.

SALTLESS SALT FOR INVALIDS

A new salt substitute has been developed for persons who cannot or should not use ordinary salt in their diet.

The new compound, called neocurinal, contains no sodium. It has a salty flavour, however, and is palatable. It flows freely and is used in the same manner as salt.

The product was made particularly for persons known as "hydrated individuals." They are those whose tissues store abnormal quantities of water. In some cases, such persons become fat unless put in a diet of restricted salt and fluids.—United Press.

Japanese Reparations Deadlock

The United States Government is becoming increasingly restive over the failure of the Allied Far Eastern Commission to reach a final decision on the price Japan must pay for the war.

This was told to an Associated Press reporter recently by Washington officials who revealed that two of General Douglas MacArthur's highest aides have arrived in Washington for high-level policy conferences. They are Brig. Gen. W. K. Harrison, the occupation Chief's Executive for administrative affairs and reparations, and Joseph Heday, chief of the Industry Division.

The United States, said the officials, has just about reached the stage where it is ready to act single-handedly on the whole problem, unless the other Allies quickly come to terms.

Recent Distribution

Recently the United States went over the heads of Commission members to order 30 percent of obviously surplus Japanese industrial assets to be labelled for shipment to China, the Philippines, Great Britain, Burma, Malaya, the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies.

A similar step could be taken regarding the remaining 70 percent, these officials said, although the American Government prefers to have the Commission approve any final decision.

The American view on the question of what industrial level it believes Japan should be permitted to retain after the completion of reparations payment has been told to Commission members, but this view was not made public. Some 1,000 Japanese industrial plants are involved in the reparations problem.

The United States has the authority under Commission rules to act on its own by issuing interim directives to General MacArthur. These directives then are subject to Commission review, but they can be changed only by the United States, Russia, Britain and France agree.

CLASSROOM INTO FILM STUDIO

A unique classroom at the laboratory school of the University of Chicago has been equipped with bright ceiling lights, automatic cameras and microphones to make sound records and in-series pictures of educational proceedings.

The big chamber resembles a motion picture sound stage. The camera, installed in an observation gallery and focussed on the school children, electrically makes its pictures at a rate of from one to four a minute. Microphones pick up the voices and send the sound into a record machine.

This equipment was installed to advance research on methods of instruction—that is, to test various teaching theories, problems and techniques. The detailed record of how pupils are learning and teachers instructing provides a pattern from which improvements can be made for the benefit of all concerned.

After the sessions, the teachers listen to the transcriptions and look at the strips of pictures to gain a better understanding of the students—and themselves.—Associated Press.

Cruiser's Gift To Colony

The crew of HMS Gambia, which was loaned to New Zealand during the war, have clubbed together out of their own pockets to provide a silver Kiwi as a present to the colony after which their ship was named. This parting present as the ship leaves New Zealand and returns to Britain is also in a sense a recognition of the generous and excited interest shown by the people of Gambia in their vessel.

A Gambia Fund was opened during the war in Gambia to subscribe to ships' comforts for the crew, in the words of the Governor, as "some token of the link between the ship and the people of the colony."

HMS Gambia is a light cruiser of the Fiji class—a class of ships all named after British dependencies, she was launched in 1940 and operated in 1945 with the U.S. 3rd Fleet against the Japanese home islands. The colony of Gambia is a small strip of territory in West Africa with 200,000 inhabitants, whose main preoccupation is the cultivation of ground nuts—which European importers convert into margarine.

The silver Kiwi was presented in London to Mr. A. Croach Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, by Mr. W. J. Jordan, High Commissioner for New Zealand.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



ROBERT YOUNG • BARBARA HALE • FRANK MORGAN

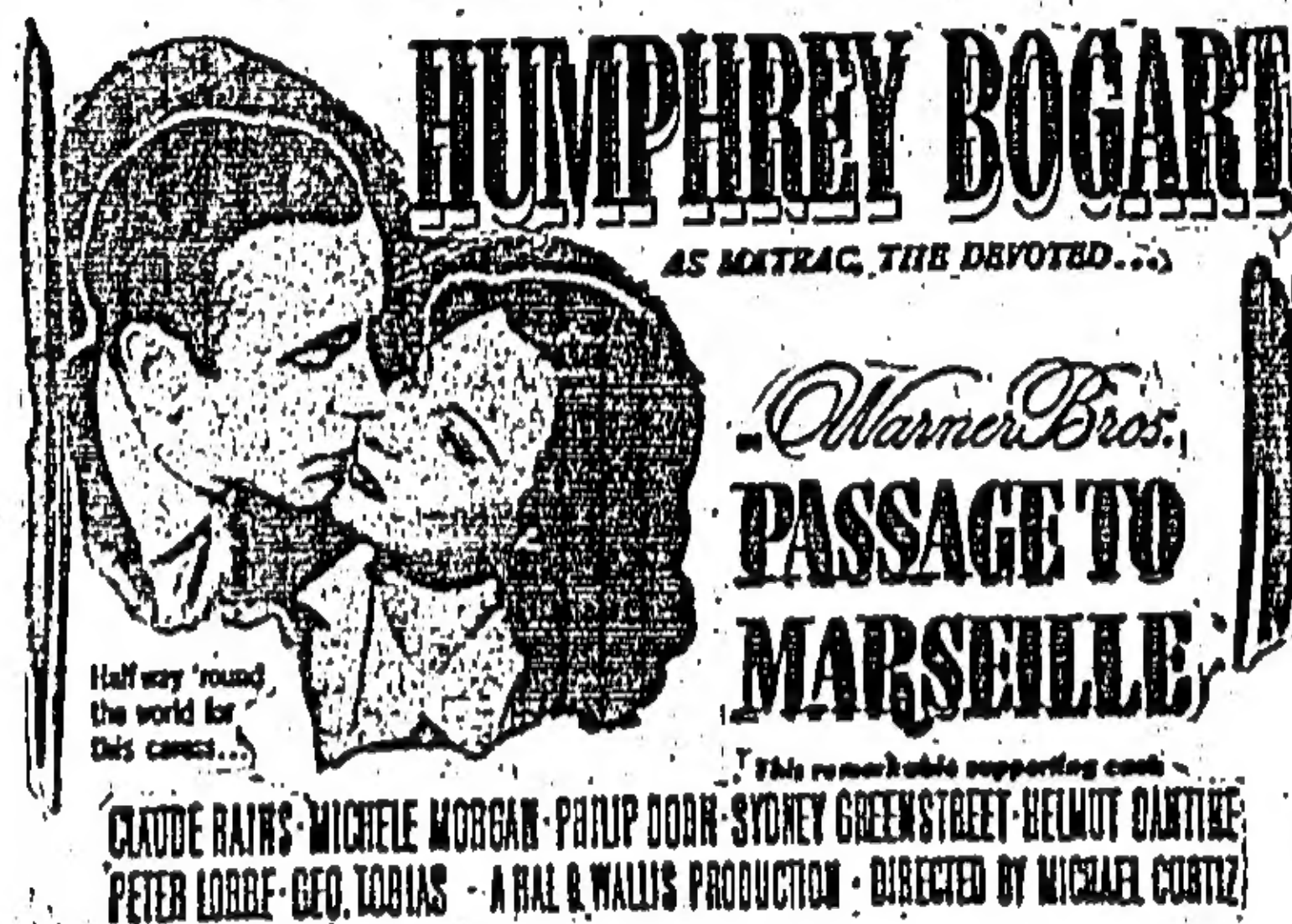
Lady Luck

JAMES GLEASON • DON RICE • HARRY DAVENPORT

NEXT CHANGE! "NOTORIOUS"

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL
DAILY AT 2.30 5.20 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.
DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

TO-DAY ONLY



HUMPHREY BOGART

AS MARIAC, THE DEVOTED...

...MARNE BROS.

PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE

CLAUDE RAYN • MICHELE MORGAN • PHILIP DOON • SYDNEY GREENSTREET • HELMUT DARTIG • PETER LOHRE • GEO. TODIAS • A RAL R. WALLIS PRODUCTION • DIRECTED BY MICHAEL CURTIZ

TO-MORROW



HOUSE OF DRACULA

LON CHANEY • MARTHA O'DRISCOLL • JOHN CARRADINE • LIONEL ATWILL

OSLOW STEVENS • GLEN STRANGE • JOHN ADAMS • LUDWIG STOSSEL

ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.20 p.m.
A Picture you have heard so much about and we would advise you to come early to avoid disappointment!



RITA HAYWORTH

Gilda

GLENN FORD

GEORGE MACREARY • JOSEPH GALLERIA

Produced by George Macreary

Directed by George Macreary

Next Attraction: "WHISTLING IN DIXIE"

QUAINT LAWS RETAINED

Some of the outmoded laws still hanging on the books in Philadelphia:

Anybody who drinks in public places "and refuses to go home exactly" can be put in the stocks and will owe the constable one shilling apiece for his trouble.

Anybody boiling bones in the first or 26th hours is guilty of committing a nuisance.

A ferryman can be fined \$10 for refusing to drop his ropes to let a shallop go past, even if he doesn't know a shallop from a green onion.

Persons holding stray sheep more than 30 hours without advertising same in the Pennsylvania Gazette may be fined \$25, sterling. The Gazette quit publishing in 1840.—United Press.

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted beyond the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST,
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